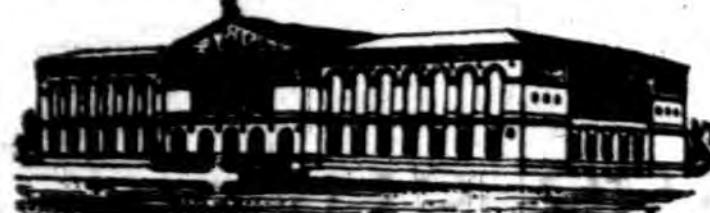


WHY CHICAGO SMILES

THE TREASURES OF THE EARTH
POURING INTO HER LAP.She is Repeating the Progress of Venice,
Culture Following Wealth—She "Gets
There" with Equal Celery as a Sea-
port and as an Art Center.Chicago has never called herself the
Paris of America or been even remotely
suspected of claiming to be a seaport.
She has so far contented herself with
having the liveliest board of trade and
most extraordinary changes in prices of
produce in the world, and incidentally
with the biggest fire, the quickest re-
covery, the most rapid general growth
and the most phenomenal local politics
in all history.But there is no telling what may happen—in Chicago. The city now has a
valid claim to some direct commerce with Europe, and has made a splendid
start toward becoming an art center. The local explanation of the long delay
in art culture is not particularly flattering, but it reads like the cold truth.
Chicago people, say the apologists, have
heretofore not lived here—that is, not exactly—they have just sort of camped
down, many of them with a vague idea of
going somewhere else as soon as they got
rich. There has not been time for a
sentimental local patriotism to grow up.There is plenty of material for it too.
The site is flat enough, but the history is
picturesque. The growth of the city is
a thrilling romance in itself. The first
printed notice of the place appeared in
1883 in a map made in Montreal. Fort
Dearborn was built in 1804. Aug. 15,
1813, occurred the massacre of the gar-
rison. In 1830 the town was laid off; in
1837 it became a city. The rest you can
find in the encyclopedia. Local boomers
already speak of it as a city with a mil-
lion and a quarter of people. The exact
figures are of little consequence. If it
has not so many now it soon will, and
rosy anticipation can outrun fact but little—in Chicago.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

As long as every Chicago man was
recently from somewhere else art culture
languished, but in 1879 the line was
drawn. All who were there before the
great fire of 1871 were counted old set-
tlers, and an academy of design, which
had started in 1865, was reorganized
and, on application of Marshall Field,
Murray Nelson and others, was incor-
porated as the Chicago Academy of Fine
Arts. In 1882 it became the Art Insti-
tute of Chicago. Its four story and
brownstone front building, erected in
1886, was long considered the most per-
fect piece of architecture in the city;
but it was sold recently to the Chicago
club for \$125,000, and the permanent
home of the institute will be in the \$800,-
000 building now going up on the lake
front.Art culture and the Chicago river are
held by some to be incompatible, but
did not Venice rise from the salt marsh
and sandpit to unmeasured opulence?
Art followed wealth there, and so it is
about to do—yes, so it is doing—in Chi-
cago. The institute now has about 400
pupils in the day school and 160 in the
night school, besides a Saturday class of
nearly 300. The first regular art gal-
lery in Chicago was established in 1864
by J. F. Aiken and Albert Crosby, and
they had \$65,000 worth of pictures when
the great fire came, and all their collec-
tion went up in smoke and ashes. The
love of pictures is growing, however.The other fact over which Chicago
has recently experienced a thrill of local
pride was the arrival of the Norwegian
steamship Wergeland, which made the
voyage from Bergen to Chicago without
breaking cargo, except that a part of its
freight was transported from Montreal
to Kingston on lighters, the loaded
steamship drawing a little too much
water for that section of the St. Law-
rence. Other vessels have arrived from
foreign ports, but this was the first to
make it direct from Norway with a regu-
lar consignment to Chicago. Her cargo
consisted chiefly of herrings and cod-
liver oil, its value was \$35,000 and the
lightering on the St. Lawrence added an
even \$1,000 to the cost of the trip.
Otherwise the voyage was a perfect suc-
cess, and no trouble whatever was
experienced in passing through the
Welland canal.It was a great day for the Scandinavians
when the Wergeland arrived, and over 100 of their prominent men went
out on a steamer to meet her. Many
hundreds of others went on smaller
craft. A vast crowd lined the river as the
Wergeland came in, and while the
multitude cheered, the Norse sailors and
officers were cheering.

M. HENRI TAINE.

Home Life and Characteristics of the
Great French Philosopher.
Who has not read and admired the
works of Henri Taine, that remarkable
Frenchman who treats all literary ef-
forts in a cold, philosophical way, as though
they were machines intended to do certain
classes of work, and not the product
of that main spring of human
intelligence, the imagination? A
writer has denominated Taine
"the inventor of that powerful machine called scientific
criticism, a criticism immovable, inex-
orable, which in some way destroys individual
liberty, making of man the simple product of precise and defined
factors, from which he can, under no
pretense, disengage himself, such as race,
epoch, surroundings, which classifies
and labels all literary works like speci-
mens in a museum of natural history;
which seeks, above all, the law, and for-
gets, in its desire to bring all things into
common, this element of difference
which is felt, this vibration of soul to
soul, this something which escapes and
constitutes genius."And yet Taine has written some beauti-
ful poetry, thus combating the very
theory which he labors almost constantly to
maintain. Enthusiastic admirers
have declared that Taine is the first
writer of our time. Be that as it may,
he is a genius and an analyst of the first
magnitude. His power of expressing
much in little is remarkable. Perhaps
the most conspicuous example of this
faculty is to be found in "The Normans,"
where, in describing them, he
speaks of them as "these heroic seekers
after profitable adventures."Taine is a thoroughly domestic man,
in that he spends all of his time at
home; but he can scarcely be considered
an ideal husband, for apart from the
meetings at meal time he sees little of
his family. Mme. Taine is a hospitable
entertainer, and she and her beautiful
daughter are prominent figures at most
of the social events of the fashionable
literary circles of Paris; but the great
philosopher has so arranged matters
that he is by common consent absolved
from all social obligations. From early
morning until far into the night, with
but brief intermissions for the "constitu-
tional" which he compels himself to
take, Taine is immersed in his study—
diligently sifting isolated from the
family's apartments and richly stocked
with valuable books. The great writer
and thinker is morbid in his dread of
notoriety, and would not even permit
Bonnat to exhibit his portrait in the
Salon. He is, perhaps, the most inac-
cessible of all the great men of to-
day.Taine's career is a lesson to young men
of genius. He did not burst, like a meteor,
upon the literary firmament. On the
contrary, his rise was the result of
laborious and unremitting effort, coupled
with course with his wonderful mentality.
Born in 1809, Taine, as soon as he was
able, was obliged to work, not only for
his own support, but also for that of his
mother, to whom he exhibited up to the
day of her death a devotion that was
almost sublime. His first work, "Philoso-
phie Francaise," appeared in 1855, and
was followed successively, and at reason-
able intervals, by "Le Fontaine," "La
Litterature Anglaise," "Le Voyage
en Italie" and "L'Intelligence." He
married, when he felt that his future
was assured, Mme. Denzel, the daughter
of an eminent architect. Two children
have resulted from this union, which has
proved a most happy one. Taine adores
children and is very fond of cats. His
summer home is a magnificent estate,
Borengo a Monthon, St. Bernard, on the
shores of Lac d'Annecy. His wife super-
intends the vineyard and looks after all
the business details of the place. Their
winter home is in Paris and is sumptu-
ously appointed.He will Nominate Boies.
State Senator James H. Shields, of
Dubuque, Ia., has twice had the
honor of placing Horace Boies in
nomination for governor of that
state, and according to present ar-
rangements will crown his efforts
by nominating the same gentle-
man at Chicago. In fact the Iowa
Democrats have come to look on Mr. Shields as a "mas-
cot" in conventions, as the men he nomi-
nates are generally elected regardless
of odds.Mr. Shields is of old Virginia stock,
but was born May 8, 1842, in Pike
county, Mo. He was graduated from
Union college, New York, in 1862, studied
law with Senator John B. Henderson,
of Missouri, and practiced with
success till 1883, when he was elected
prosecuting attorney for the judicial
district including Dubuque, where he
had settled. In 1889 he was elected
state senator for four years, his major-
ity being 4,200. In the senate he greatly
distinguished himself, and his speech
last winter in favor of a license bill is
regarded by many as unanswerable.His reputation as an orator and close
reasoner caused his nearly unanimous
election as delegate to the approaching
national Democratic convention. He is
so effective before a jury that he is nick-
named "The Little Giant." The nomi-
nation of Governor Boies will be sec-
onded by Congressmen Bryan, the
young orator of Nebraska.In 1889 fifty Bonapartist journals flour-
ished in France, but this number has
been now reduced to five, the others
having turned in favor of the republic.

J. H. BEADLE.

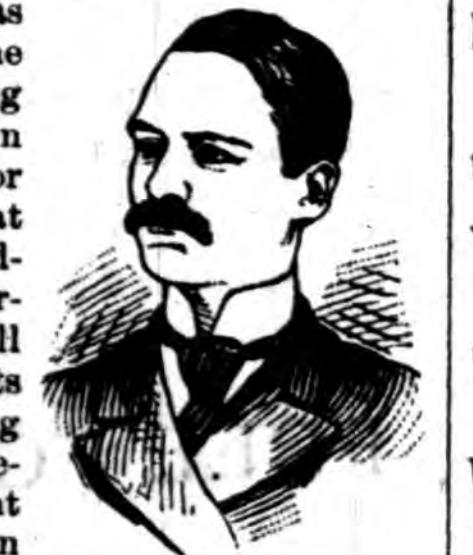
Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell
Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption,
Coughs and Colds upon this condition. If you
are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any other
Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this
remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and
experience no benefit, you may return the bottle
and have your money refunded. We could not
make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's
New Discovery could be relied upon. It never
disappoints. Trial bottles free at Geo. M.
Wood's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.—
Advt.There is more Catarrh in this section of the
country than all other diseases put together,
and until the last few years was supposed to be
incurable. For a great many years doctors pro-
nounced it a local disease and prescribed local
remedies, and by constantly failing to cure it
with local treatment pronounced it incurable.
Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional
disease, and therefore requires constitutional
treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured
by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only
constitutional cure on the market. It is taken
internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful.
It acts directly upon the blood and mucous
surfaces of the system. They offer one
hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure.
Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
42 Sold by Druggists, 75c.—Advt.Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.

W. V. S. & Co.

"We are the people" to furnish
you with a Summer Skirt. We have them in every style
and quality, from Seersucker,
at 50c, to Silk, at \$11.25.
The prices for Seersucker and Wash Skirts are 50c, 60c,
75c, 90c, \$1, 1.25, and 1.50.
These are of plain or striped
design. Skirts of black and gray Mohair or Brilliantine
are \$1.25 to 5 each, and a black Sateen is 90c to \$1.90.
Black and colored Glorias are
\$2.50 to 5.50, and an all-silk Skirt is \$4.98 to 11.25. A
very handsome one in changeable silk is \$8.75.An interesting fact for you to note is that we have reduced
the prices of our Bedford
Cords and Crepons. The 40-in.
75c ones are now 59c a
yard, and those formerly \$1
are 75c. Another reduction
has been made in a 54-in.
Cheviot Serge for travelling
and seaside wear. It used to
be \$1.25, and is now only \$1.
There is a big variety
of French all-wool Challies
here at 39c to 60c a yard.For the young ladies who
are to graduate from school
shortly we have a great many
new and beautiful styles of
light-colored dress materials.
Henriettes, Crepons, all-wool
Batistes, China and Surah
Silks, etc., in Cream Color,
are here in force, at low prices.Upstairs in our Summer
Cloak Department you will be
sure to find something you
want. All prices there have
been reduced.Read our advertisement in
this paper next issue.W. V. SNYDER & CO.
725, 727, 729 Broad St.
NEWARK, N. J.Will move to north corner of Broad
and Cedar Sts. in the fall.

JAMES H. SHIELDS.

SUCCESSOR TO
J. W. BRERETON,
299 Glenwood Avenue,
keeps in stock a full line of
SPENCER'S CELEBRATED DIAMOND
TRADE MARK
SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSESFine Watch and French
Clock Repairing a SpecialtyC. M. LOCKWOOD,
Carpenter and Builder.
Residence, Henry St.Estimates cheerfully furnished on any plans
and specifications. Jobbing promptly attended
to. Sole agent in Bloomfield for Cary's A.W.T.
Blind Fixture; can be attached to old or new
blinds; simple, durable, cheap.A Full Stock of TRUNKS AND
SATCHELS at Lowest New York Prices.★ Benedict's Time ★
DIAMONDS AND WATCHESA SPECIALTY.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Watches, Diamonds, Chains,
Rich Jewelry and Silverware.Is our patent
THE Sleeve and Col-
BENEDICT, lar Button,
strong, durable
and easy to ad-
just.
IN GOLD AND SILVER.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,
BENEDICT BUILDING,
No. 171 Broadway,
Cor. Cortlandt St., New York.
ESTABLISHED 1821.

★

Weak ankle shoes at Shoenthal's, lace
and button.—Advt.Benedict Bros.,
KEEP